# THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

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President Indianapolis Journal Company.

## Selected Miscellany.

### The President.

THE PRESIDENT'S THREAT OF RESIGNING. The word "resignation" from the President's lips, in the interview about arming negroes-the details of which, notwithstanding the effort to suppress them, crept into print in a New York paper-must have fallen with startling effect upon the public ear. The dissatisfaction of a portion of the party that elected him with certain features of his policy was well enough known, and a consequent feeling of general discomfort was but natural; but-resignation!-the word sounded ominous. "If the people will not be satisfied, I have made up my mind to resign, and let Mr. Hamlin try what he can do!" The response-from a Western man and intimate acquaintance of the President's-was not less startling: "I wish to God, Mr. President, you would!" may be near when the people will be called to A more astounding illustration of the revolutionary spirit with which the very air is charged,

could hardly be imagined. It is believed the Administration is far from being pleased at having had the issue of accepting or rejecting negro regiments thus directly forced upon it. The old policy of shuffling along of the National Soil hopeless, then this Great between the two parties, leaving each to believe it had the countenance of the Government was preferred, and it was in this spirit that Jim Lane carry it forth to victoryl The People must was allowed to start on his Kansas eblistment plan. The decision of the question, it was hoped, theml could be postponed to a time when it would among the supporters of the Administration, but

with an enthusiasm that showed how his honest manliness had won every one's heart since, amid military preparations against insurrection, and threats of assassination, be last made his appear ance on that east front of the Capitol, to enter upon the duties of his troublesome Administra-

His speech was remarkable, alike for the courageous assumption of unpopular responsibility, and for the characteristic honesty with which he refrained from boastful promises and stirring decthousand soldiers for the war.'

evening. Ushered in by salvos of artiflery, by the war. wavings of banners and clangor of martial mu sic, the President of the United States appeared at a meeting called to promote a more vigorous support of the war he was waging. The echoes of the cannon were drowned out by the rapturous cheers with which the people hailed their Chief Magistrate. As he took his place on the spot where, seventeen months before, he had delivered his inaugural, he looked down upon a tumultuous sea of humanity that would not cease its roar of welcome at his coming. As the cheers rang out louder and louder, while he stood waiting for space to speak, as the vast audience leaned forward like one man, waiving hats and handkerchiefs, and fairly shaking the Capitol with their shoots, the face of this simple Illinois flatboatman and lawyer, instead of flushing at the splen dor of his reception, grew sad and solemn, as he which we know it will ingenuously admit is exlooked half-dreamily down, till his care worn ex- actly to the point. It is as follows:

the past or promise for the future:

the Secretary to himself? Supporting the President.

religious radical style of supporting the President. The article is little else than disgraceful, disloyal and profune to the verge of blasphemy:

Embarrass the Administration? So do thunderstorms embarrass sultry, stupid days! The house proceeds to give us an excuse for the opposition wife's broom embarrasses the spider's web; and of the Republican members, that the comproher cloth is an arch-disturber of dust. No matter mise was "impossible in fact, because half a how wise, and virtuous, and good, are the men dozen States had seceded before it was before elected to office, they need to be watched, to be Congress, and their vote would have been reopposed, to be roused up. Men collect in Washington, far from their constituents. They are the Commercial—doubtless through inadvertence surrounded by everything that toces down hon- -is mistaken; and it will look upon it as an act esty and patriotism. They run into pools and of kindness in us to correct its memory. bayous. Selfish politics, disputatious private in | The resolution of Mr. Crittenden was intr terests, fiery cunning of men greedy for gold, duced at the very opening of the session of Con-and ten thousand sinister and demoralizing influ-gress, early in December, 1860, with great urevery man's purity and honesty.

thusiasm. But in the sight of five men, each one of whom intend to be the next President of a country which their timid and sluggish policy bids fair to put out of existence before the next that the Republicans are the responsible party.— Presidential election, this was an unpardonable Cincinnati Enquirer.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. fault. He has been laid aside for the sake of politicians and of jealous technical officers, whom God never made Generals, and of whom, therefore, West Point could make only engineers. Great military leaders are born, not built.

Certainly neither Mr. Lincoln nor his Cabinet OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. have proved leaders. They have not gone before the people. Their policy is one which has obliged the public to demand each step of ad-ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM, obliged the public to demand the North. They feared the malignant fragments of the Democratic party. Fear was stronger than faith. They ventured only on those points about which ...... \$ 1 00 there was unity and eagerness, with the whole Ten copies, and one to the maker of the club..... 10 00 community. Even when they advanced, they Twenty copies, and two to the maker of the club.. 20 00 preferred to have it seem rather like a resistance Thirty copies, and one copy of the Werkix and one of the Dany to the maker of the club..... 30 00 to a yet further advanced radicalism, than to be

a voluntary progress beyond some old landmark. untried government driving a team of newly yoked States. But he who imitates Washington's slowness, in the midst of twenty millions of men-with twenty lusty loval States at his back -with money enough, and arsenals pouring out armaments and munitions and all the in plements and vehicles of war on land and sea which art Advertisements published in both the Daily and the can construct and science suggest-is a fool Wdekly Sentiser, will be charged the full Daily rates, thrice sodden! There never was a time when with one-half the Weekly rates added. Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached \$1: men's prayers so fervently asked God for a leader! He has refused our petition. What an idol would we have made of a man of lusty will, who out Notices of Pestivals, Picules and Excursions, gotten ap by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the reg-through the land, threshing it in his indignation! A CONTRACTOR OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY O

Mr. Lincoln is a good man; a considerate, prudent, honest politician. But not a spark of ge-Announcing candidates for offices of every description nius has he; not an element for leadership; not to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in long to twine about him. Never was such an Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the at- opportunity. No man since the world began shown such singular self denial. While he is considering, Events are moving on. . . . . . .

There has not been a line in any Government saper that might not have been issued by the Czar, by Louis Napoleon, or by Jeff. Davisl Our State papers during this eventful struggle are void of genuine enthusiasm for the Great Doctrines on which this Government was founded. Faith in human rights is dead in Washington. The Administration have faith in America, in the United States, in a united North, in a Republican party, but no faith in that invisible principle which underlies and nourishes them all. The people are never called to maintain their historic ideas! The nation is never reminded of its The Washington correspondent of the Cincin political truths! The people are not reached nati Gazette thus refers to the Chief Magistrate where their enthusiasm, like the sleeping music bring it forth to toll over this continent such an Authem as the world never heard, and only a

> All the piddling questions that are spun in Washington, thick as spiders' webs on a meadow. would go down like those films when a mowing machine sweeps round the field, if the Great National Truth and its Historic Pride had been ridden forth with Courage and Will! But when an Administration weaves the mighty affairs of this nation like a lace weaver, with thread and bobin plied upon its knee, no wonder that all its time is consumed in loops and broken threads and stitches!

But we must cease looking any more to Government. We must turn to ourselves. A time act with prudence and courage beyond all precedent. After strength has been frittered away in mending the manhood of Border State cunuchs, and reverses have come, and our rulers are fugitives from the proud Capital, should they deem the task of maintaining the sanctity and integrity People, moving through all their States, may yet be called to take up the despairing work and have Leaders. As yet they have not found

Great God, what a people hast Thou brought cause less agitation and breed less dissension forth upon this continent! What love of liberty: what heroic love of law and institution; what the direct offer of two regiments brought it up courage, and constancy, and self-sacrifice hast sharp and decided, and it could no longer be post. thou given them! And no man is found to lead this so great a Nation! Be Thou Leader! Lord of Hosts, hast Thou forgotten how to lead a The appearance of the President was hailed people! There are no ages on Thy head! Years make Thee neither old nor weary! Behind Thy unwrinkled brow no care dwells! Teach this People to need no other Leader but Thyself! Then, led by Thee, teach them to be all-sufficient for every deed of Justice, and omnipotent for Liberty!

> Who is Responsible for the Defeat of the Crittenden Compromise! -- The Commercial Mistaken.

The Commercial takes issue with the editor of harations that the war should now soon be ended. the Dayton Empire-calling him with its usual People looked for something that should arouse choice and delicate phraseology, a "tory," and their enthusiasm-something about the future of and remarks "miserable lying"-upon the questhe war that should animate their drooping tion, Who is responsible for the war? The Einspirits-and they didn't get it. The reason was pire affirms that it is the Republican party, beplain. The President didn't feel sanguine—in cause that party "defeated the Crittenden comview of the past twelve months, our enormous promise." To this the Commercial demurs, with expenditures and exertions, and the fresh calls a pretty extensive assortment of epithets and just made on the country, how could be ?- and charges the reverse of complimentary. With he was too utterly and entirely honest to assume these, however, we have nothing to do, but a temper he didn't feel. And besides, his enthusimply with the point in controversy, which, as siasm-inspiring word had been given to the na- the Commercial leaves it, appears to be this: Did tion the day before-"draft at once six hundred the Republican party defeat the Crittenden compromise? with the virtual admission on the part But in all the history of the Republic, I know of the Commercial that if the Republican party no more striking scene than that of yesterday did defeat that compromise it is responsible for

Did the Republican party defeat the Crittenden compromise? Upon this point the Commercial quotes a passage from a speech of Judge Donglas, which, unfortunately for its case, does not allude to the compromise, nor have any relation to it. But by making Judge Douglas its own witness, it has cut itself off from the right to take excentions to his testimony. As the Commercia -in spite of those defects of temper which exhibit themselves in language not admissable in polite circles-is, no doubt, exceedingly anxious to know the truth, we will cite for its information the following passage from a speech of Judge Douglas, delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 3, 1861, which the Commercial in its researches, has doubtless overlooked, and

pression seemed to hush the multitude. And "I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable then he spoke. Not words of justification for adjustment. If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of "The only thing I think of now, not likely to the Senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden, be better said by some one else, is a matter in pray tell us what you are willing to do? I adwhich I have heard another person blamed for dress the inquiry to the Republicans alone, for what I did myself!" Was ever the ruler of a the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen a great people, in a moment when his personal pop-ularity was so flatteringly brought home to him cluding those from the cotton States, [Messrs. by his people, known voluntarily to assume, with | Toombs and Davis, expressed their readiness to out special necessity therefor, such popular odium accept the proposition of my venerable friend as the President honestly sought to transfer from from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden,] as a final settlement of the controversy, if intended and sustained by Republican members. Hence, the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only The following from the Independent, shows the difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment is with the Republican party."

From this it appears that on the third day of January, 1861, the South was willing to accept the compromise, while the Republican members were opposed to it. The Commercial, however,

ences, are brought to bear upon them, in season gency on the part of that gentleman and his and out of season, blinding their eyes, wearing friends, that it should be acted upon immediateout their integrity, and destroying their faith in ly, and thus any act of secession be prevented South Carolina had called a Convention to meet on the 17th of the same month. The remarks This great conflict, thus far, has been, in every of Judge Douglas, showing that the South was proper and honorable sense, a campaign of the ready to accept the compromise, were made on common people without a leader. It is not the the 3d of January, 1861, only one State having nature of democracies to produce leaders. Our then resolved to secede; and no time having times verify the fact. No great national leader been fixed for the convention of any other State has appeared Fremont had the qualities which win confidence and fire the people heart with en being proveable by the record—the Commercial,

A Long and Bloody War.

country, conquering the brave Araucanians in first choice of the Democracy of Vanderburg merous battles, and finally in a great plain, in | county. which the found the buts of 20,000 Indians, lay- After which Mr. Whittlesey introduced the ing in 1541 the foundation of Santiago, the pres- following resolution, in reference to the basis of capital of the republic. He also founded representation his brilliant triumphs, as he thought them, a gress at the Congressional election in 1860. grand reverse, and death itself awaited him; for canian youth named Lantaro commanded the of the Union Democracy. native forces in this battle, and afterwards conducted them from victory to victory, till, being surprised in his own camp, he was taken prisoner and shot with arrows, with all his party. In 1557 the new Spanish Governor, Mendoza, invaded the territory of the Araucanians at the head of a powerful army, and conquered them in three bloody battles. Caupolicoa venturing to attack him at a certain place where Mendoza had founded the city of Caneto, his forces were annihilated, himself taken prisoner and put to death by impailing and shooting him with ar-

exploring the country, came to the Chiloe, a | The Convention was large, every county except Ercilla y Zuniga accompanied the expedition, asm, devotion to the Union and a stern determiand was the first to put his foot upon the island. | nation to redeem the district from the disgrace of The only Epic of the South American continent | being longer misrepresented in the councils of the is the "Araucana," some of which he wrote on nation by a Republican. the bark of trees, and in which he described the country, the Araucanians, and the feats of the ed. (The same in spirit as those adopted by the military expedition. Readers of Don Quixote Democratic State Mass Convention of July 30th.) remember Cervantes's allusion to this poem. Patriotic speeches were made by Mr. Schnell, of The death of Caupolicon, first in the memory of Elkhart, and Mr. Myers, of Whitley. his countrymen, aroused them to seek new ven- The names of Joseph K. Edgerton, Esq., of geance on their invaders. Flying to arms, and Allen, and A. Ellison, Esq., of Lagrange, were led on by the oldest son of their former chieftain, proposed as candidates for nomination for Conthey were finally routed, when their General took | gress. - After the balloting commenced, Mr. Ellihis own life to escape the fate of his father. One | son rose and requested his name to be withdrawn Spanish Governor succeeded to another for half and moved that J. K. Edgerton be unanimously a century or more, all of whom made war upon | nominated as the Democratic candidate for Conthe Araucanians, but were unable to subdue gress from the Tenth Congressional District. them, while native chiefs and commanders were The motion was carried, and Mr. Edgerton was raised up of equal heroism with Caupolicon, who | nominated by acclamation amid the most enthudefeated the Spaniards, and taking possession of siastic cheering and applause. their new cities, and driving back their invaders, established their boundary far to the north. In Prosecuting Attorney of the 12th Judicial Cir-1644 the Spanish Governor, the Marquis de Val- cuit. des, after a hundred years' war, made a treaty with the Aran anian chieftain Lincopiehin, which masterly speech—the best speech ever made in secured peace till 1655, when war broke out | the district-giving a clear account of the orgin again, which raged at intervals till 1722, when a of the present difficulties, and advocated a vigortreaty was concluded which established the boun- orous prosecution of the war. The speech prodaries of Arauco, and at the same time recogniz- duced a profound effect, and satisfied all who ed the independence of the nation. A more war- heard it and were not previously acquainted with like race never existed; even at this day they Mr. E. that he was the man for the occasion. years past have been at war with the Chilians, might be proud of and such a man as is needed in lians of the present day, as well as the old Span- history. ish cavaliers, are ready to do them honor. The Government paper published at Santiago is called El Araucano, the Arancanian, as though the tive race, and the Republic only old "Arauco," under a new name. The Chilian writer, whose pages we have consulted, pays this tribute to

their heroism and loyalty of country: "The Araucanians, seeing the danger to which their country and liberty were exposed, flew to arms, and swore they would die before they would be slaves. History does not present us with the example of another war so obstinate and cruel as that which these valiant Araucani- Mr. EDGERTON is a man of decided ability, and ans fought out with so much glory and under so many disadvantages, conquering their invaders in regular fought battles, killing their Generals, destroying their fortifications, and never laying down their arms except by truces and treaties, ism and fitness of Mr. E. for the position he has by which the Spaniard contrived to advance in securing to himself the possessions which he had gained in the Arancanian territory, although at the cost of more blood and treasure than had hout, after all, subjecting the Arancanians to

the Spanish domination." In character the Araucanians are courageous and heroic lovers of their country, and prodigal of life when their liberty is in peril, which is considered by them as essential to existence. They are discreet, generous and faithful in their conduct, but at the same time superstitious, and

render to no one any external worship. No census has ever been taken of the Araucanians, but they are not supposed to exceed fifty of a machine that is operated upon by the telethousand. Though a handful as they are, they succeeded in maintaining a bloody and destructive war with one of the greatest powers of mod- of emancipation. But, unfortunately, we are ern times for the period of one hundred and paying \$25,000 a year to an automaton at Washeighty-two years.

John Stidell on Slavery.

A member of the foreign legation in Washington just arrived from Europe, relates of this distinguished rebel a story which is now widely cir-

Department of the Interior in France, having day to this nation as a correct representation of been invited to one of Slidell's soirces, availed it. The nation depends on the army, the army himself of the opportunity-first, to see how a on the President; the army is the elephant, and Southern rebel looked; second, to know his opinion about slavery. As it may well be imagined, the French official was the object of the States of America. most delicate attention on the part of Mrs. Slidell and her husband, who strove to persuade him of the holiness of the Southern cause, this is the evil of a Democratic form of Governand to make him believe in its ultimate success. After having exhausted all their arguded into the belief that the Union can be reits, the Frenchman, politely addressing Mr. stored, and the Constitution preserved.

delay the work of its independence. "You are perfectly right," answered Mr. Slidell; "Europe is averse to our institutions, and | who said: know it. But please mark; they have not been inaugurated or created, but inherited by us. rifice of our social privileges will come, the slave owners in the South will do, I have no doubt, what your ancestors did, nearly an age ago, in the National Assembly of France. They will sacrifice them as a necessary offering to their counimpossible. It would look as an act of ineffi- the present detestable policy. ciency on the part of the South to maintain its integrity, and would weaken rather than strengthen us. Be sure, however, that the time is not distant when the invited of the first than the time is not distant when the invited of the first than the time is not distant when the invited of the first than the time is not distant when the invited of the first than the time is not distant when the invited of the first than the time is not distant when the invited of the first than the time is not distant when the invited of the first than the time in the first than the first is not distant when the institution of slavery—
cause of our present misery—will be forever removed from our statute books. The French

"The speaker knew Mr. Lincoln. He had, while in Washington, taken his measure. He is a first-rate second-rate man. That is all. A Government can greatly assist us in this; if it mere convenience. And he is honestly waiting acts with its proverbial prudence and sagacity, it may place us in the necessity of shortly declaring gradual emancipation at home; an act which would be as satisfactory to many of us as to the spirit of Christianity and civilization abroad."

In this; if it is more convenience. And he is honestly waiting like any other broomstick, for the people to take hold of him and sweep slavery out of the nation.

"Let the Union be dissolved in God's name, and the corner-stone of a new one be laid on and the corner-stone of a new one be laid on and the corner-stone of a new one be laid on and the corner-stone of a new one be laid on and the corner-stone of a new one be laid on and the corner-stone of a new one be laid on and the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of a new one be laid on the corner-stone of the corn

Vanderburg Democratic Convention. The following are the proceedings of the Convention held by the Democracy of Vanderburg county, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Congressonal Convention to be held at Vincennes on the 13th inst: Pursuant to notice, the Democracy of Van-

derburg county met in Convention at the Court

Wednesday, the 13th of August, be authorized to act as delegates to said Convention.

The longest war recorded in history, if not the most destructive and important, was that waged for a hundred and eighty-two years against their

The following resolution was then presented by Mr. Maier, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Van-Spanish invaders by an Indian tribe, or rather derburg county have full faith and confidence in nation, called the Araucanians, occupying the southeastern part of South America. In a recent Chilian work now before us, we find a the First Congressional District of Indiana, in sketch of this obstinate struggle, from which we the 37th Congress of the United States, and indorse the same, and on behalf of the Democracy In the year 1540, the celebrated Pizarro having of said county, cordially recommend his renomi-made himself master of Peru, sent Pedro de Val-nation at the District Convention of the First divia, one of his most able civil and military fol- Congressional District of Indiana, to be held at lowers, to make the conquest of Chili, who, at Vincennes on the 13th inst., and hereby instruct the head of 150 Spaniards and a body of Peruvi- the delegates from Vanderburg county, at said an auxiliaries, penetrated into the heart of the Convention, to cast their votes for him as the

another important city, to which he gave his own | Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the name. After nine years' fighting he made him- District Convention at Vincennes that the basis self master of all the northern part of Chili, which of representation in said Convention be the numhe divided among his soldiers. In the midst of ber of votes cast for the Hon. John Law for Con-

The resolution was unanimously adopted. in 1552 Caupolicon, the great Araucanian chief, won a signal victory over him, taking him prisoner and putting him to death. A heroic Araumintaining in a masterly manner the principles On motion it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Evansville Gazette, Vincennes Sun and the Indiana State Sentinel. BEN. STINSON, President.

A. T. WHITTLESEY, Secretaries.

Tenth District Democratic Conven-

The Democratic District Convention assembled at Kendaliville on Thursday, August 4th. On motion, S. W. Sprott, of DeKalb, was ap-After these disasters, the Arancanians with- pointed President, and W. Fleming, of Allen, drew to the mountains, when the Spaniards, in and E. Zimmerman, of Whitley, Secretaries. large island on the southwest of Chili, 120 miles | Steuben having full delegations. The proceedlong and thirty-six wide. The celebrated poet, ings were marked with great harmony, enthusi

J. H. Schell, of Elkhart, was nominated for

Mr. Edgerton accepted the nomination in a

maintain their independence, and within three | would be such a representative as his constituents and fought several successful battles. The Chi- the councils of the nation in this dark crisis of its

Mr. Ellison was then called on and made an eloquent and noble speech, highly eulogizing the ability and patriotism of Mr. Edgerton and urging Chilians were only a continuation of the old na- every friend of the country to use every effort to secure his election.

Hon, R. Lowry also made an eloquent and forcible speech. In the course of it he was interrupted by Mr. Mitchell, when he took occasion to give that gentleman such an excoriation as he will not very soon forget. It is generally thought he will not be in a hurry to interrupt Judge Low ry again .- Fort Wayne Sentinel.

No better nomination could have been made. if elected, one whose influence for good will be felt in our national councils. Even the rabid Republicans will not deny the integrity, patriotbeen named. The people of the Tenth District who desire to restore a wise, just and economical administration of the Government, and our nabeen expended in the conquest of all America, tional unity under the Constitution, owe it to themselves to elect Mr. EDGERTON their representative in Congress.

#### The Preachers of Treason in Massa. chusetts.

On the 1st of August a large number of persons gathered at Abington, Mass., to celebrate grow up in all the vices incident to the savage the anniversary of West India emancipation. life they lead. Civil government, properly so William Lloyd Garrison presided. Among the called, does not exist among them, all being di- speakers were Rev. M. F. Conway and Wendell vided into a great number of independent tribes. Phillips. The whole proceedings were of the They believe in the immortality of the soul, and | most treasonable character and we find them fulrecognize the existence of a Supreme Omnipo- ly reported in the New York Evening Post. We tent Being, and various inferior divinities, but quote a few choice extracts from Mr. Conway's

"If we just had a President, however, instead graph wires we would not need to hear Mr. Phillips or any one else speak long on the subject ton who turns just as the pressure is brought to bear and no more. If the pro-slavery pressure is greatest he turns thitherward. If the antislavery pressure is greatest he turns thither-

"The ancients represented the world on the back of an elephant, and the elephant on the back of a tortoise. Thus they figured the pro-One of his cousins, who holds an office in the gress of the earth. That figure would apply this

Mr. Conway concluded: "Northern people are accursed with loyalty, and Slidell, asked whether he was not of the opinion | vain hope! Mr. Sumner should not have writthat the moral attitude of the North in this con- ten that letter in praise of the President. He test was an impediment to the success of the well knew that the President was the stumbling South, and if the maintenance of slavery did not | block of this day to the nation's freedom. The President will never save the country.

After Mr. Conway came Wendell Phillips. "The speaker did not say that McClellan was a traitor; but he did say that, so far, he could However, whenever the day marked for the sac- not have done more to help traitors than he had done. The people need not fear for Richmond. McClellan would not take it. He (Mr. Phillips) try's peaceful welfare. But now this sacrifice is than lose another life to prolong the war upon

which shall be engraved forever: "Equality in a political sense for every man who is born in the The above language was uttered by the speakers in presence of 1,500 people, and published in the New York Evening Post over a week ago, and yet the War Department, which is so prolific in orders, has not taken and steps to arrest these authors and publishers of treason?

B. Stinson, Esq., was elected President and P. Maier and A. T. Whittlesey, Secretaries.

On motion of C. R. Rudd it was

Resolved, That all the Democrats from Vanderburg county who may attend the District Congressional Convention at Vincennes, on field.

Treason. cipation day at Abingdon, Massachusetts, he dis-

speeches to discourage enlistments, when the field rifle. Everything is going on swimmingly Government will not tolerate the least opposition with us. Our Colonel and all our officers have in other men? He is doing more to bring the the unbounded confidence of the men. Roast-Administration into disrepute and to cause the ing-ears and peaches are becoming plentiful. We issue rations of the former twice a week. My Puritan element to stand back from the army limited candle ration reminds me that I must than all other causes combined.

Where did he get his patent to be a traitor with the day deprive me of that time.

Congressional Nominations.

Hon. DAVID TURPIE is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth District. Judge TURPIE is known as one of the most promising Charles Clark, of Texas, and son-in-law of Gen. young men in the State. He has talent, cultiva-tion, eloquence, and above all fidelity to the Constitution and the Union to commend him to the next Congress.

Hon. W. S. Holman was nominated yesterday by the Democracy of the Fourth District for re-election to Congress. But few members of the House of Representatives occupy a more prominent position or have displayed more ability and application in legislative duties. He Financial and Commercial Summary will be re-elected by an increased majority.

Stanton's Orders.

The recent orders of Secretary STANTON, in Government securities advanced a shade. The regard to persons fleeing from draft, does injus- cause of this is the improved position of our tice to the loyalty of the people of the Northwest. But very few would attempt to escape their ob- the same conclusion that the people of the loyal ligations to the Government by becoming volun- States arrived at after the defeat of McClellan tary exiles from their homes and scarcely any before Richmond, that all the powers of the Government and the rules of war must be brought would thus brand themselves as cowards. Those into the conflict, in order to put down the revolt who would thus act, would be of but little value speedily, and counteract the sad results of our on the field of battle. We want no cowards for defeat at Richmond. The demand for money soldiers. The object of the Secretary could have been better accomplished, if he had issued an oroffering. Exchange has ruled dull but did not der pronouncing all who attempted by flight to undergo any change. The quotations for exavoid their duty to their country deserters, and change, coin and had them treated accordingly. The Government

should not have manifested, as this order can be New York .... 14dis. The people, otherwise, have exhibited every conwould be refused to crush out the rebellion-to promptly suppress it-restore the authority of same manner. the Government, and peace to the country. It is the earnest wish of every good citizen that this war should be brought to a successful close in the shortest possible time, and whatever is ne- pen'm'tion. Size in in cersary to that end we believe would at once, by voluntary action, be placed at the disposal of

those who have in their control the destiny of the For the Indiana State Sentinel. A Card from Judge Eckels. EDITOR SENTINEL: A friend has just placed in my hand the Daily State Journal of the 12th inst., in which it notices an article of the Sentinel in relation to the visit of Colonel Puett and myself to your city to see Governor Morton and obtain leave of him to raise volunteers in the

7th Congressional District for nine months instead of drafted militia. I notice the Journal article, not to reply to its ungenerous and ungentlemanly personalities, but to defend all concerned in it against the charge of bad faith. There is in this region of the State a prejudice, paying postage on letters. to say the least, against drafting while the requi-

enlistment. This feeling is common to all parties except some of those not subject to the draft. Under this state of things Col. Puett and myself were deputed to the Governor. He received us kindly-heard us respectfully, and at the con- Pittsburg. clusion said to us that for the present he could not accede to our wishes.

by the Governor, is not necessary to my present purpose to be stated. The proposition was made full prices, and closes firm at our quotation in good faith by all concerned in it, and was considered in a manner worthy of the Governor of the State. I am, therefore, as unwilling that Corn declined to 35c, and rye to 60c. Oats closed the Governor should be misrepresented as to be I notice the Journal article for the purpose

saying if the offer we made was not in good or if the offer was impossible for us to perform, as the Journal charges, (and I do not believe that the Governor countenanced either of them,) it is easy to demonstrate it by giving us the assurance that if raised they will be accepted. This is the only fair way to test it. Come, gen-

cept them, we will raise, by voluntary enlistment rom the 7th Congressional District, the quota of them ready in camp by the time the draft can be made, and all the distinction we will ask is, that we shall be known as volunteers-not drafted leave we ask, if it desires to prove its malicious assertions, or has a belief that it can do so. A draft. Let the Journal join us in getting the draft, for the sake of the draft, may be desirable, and if it is, we will abide it as well as others; but let it never be said that it was for the want of D. R. ECKELS. Greeneastle, Aug. 13, 1862.

P. S. I see you state I have a son in the ser-

Our Army Correspondence-From Mississippi. CAMP NEAR JACINTO, Aug. 6, 1862.

a few lines from the 22d would not be uninterest- changed. Three regiments of our brigade, including the

they left. They are now at Iuka, twenty miles south-east of this on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, whither we follow with our camp prices are nominal, in bulk they can be bought point, while the 2d and 3d remain here. The headquarters of Gen. Davis, commanding the Division (4th) remains as before at Jacinto.

Our men had a terrible march. Some twenty or thirty were prostrated by sun-stroke, several of whom will hardly recover. I hear of one or It has been rather difficult to buy at these rates, two dying already. The weather is excessively hot just now, and we, lying in camp for so long a time here, protected from the ardent rays of butchers' lard, and prices are a shade in favor of miles, no march at all for us, one-third that dis- fully 40 per cent. of superior white gre tance was quite sufficient to tip over those of our brave fellows who were prostrated. One or two ittle marches will suffice to put us in condition Butch

The proximity of one Bragg with a consider-In Mr. Phillips's speech on the negro eman- able force of rebel butternuts is whispered around amongst us as the occasion of this movement. Should be show himself, he will be very apt to get a warm reception from a host of loyal He (Mr. Phillips) looked upon the present war, Hoosier butternuts. In that case, without doubt, conducted without a reasonable object, as a total you will hear a good report of the 22d Indiana, loss of blood and treasure. Better the South and their energetic Colonel, M. Gooding, who, should go to-day than lose another life to prolong by his persevering assiduity, is perfecting more the war upon the present detestable policy. The Detroit Free Press inquires: Why is he have to-day received new arms, the Austrian permitted to perambulate the country, making rifle, for all except the flanking companies of the call a halt right here, as other pressing duties of

> Note from Sam. Houston, Jun., about the Son-in-Law Imposture.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times: I have heard that a man calling himself Rev.

Now, this reverend gentleman is certainly an the support of the voters of the Ninth District. imposter of the blackest dye, as Gov. Clark's If they do their duty he will represent them in eldest child is a boy twelve years of age, and my oldest sister is but a little girl at school. I left home last March, and my father, Gen. Houston, was then in better health than he had been for SAM. HOUSTON, Jun.,

Prisoner of War. CAMP DOUGLAS, Aug. 2, 1862. From the Ciucinnati Price Current, Aug. 13.

for the past week. An improved feeling has pervaded money mat ters since our last; gold further declined, and forces in the field, and the new calls for 600,000 men indicating that the President has arrived at

evening were as follows: fidence in the entire willingness of the people to cheerfully comply with every call upon their pa-

triotism. Thus far, certainly, the people of every of currency, and a great deal of inconvenience There have been some complaints of a scarcity State acknowledging allegiance to the Govern- experienced in consequence of a short supply of ment, have promptly, enthusiastically and gene- small notes, which was caused by the banks withrously responded to every requisition the au- drawing their circulation, fearing a tax upon it. thorities have made upon them. Besides the The United States currency is being generally paid out by the banks, and the notes of the banks effect of the order will be bad abroad, as it will of this and other adjoining States have occupied create the impression that the Government dis- the position of select currency. The new issue trusts the loyalty of its citizens, or such a con- of Government small notes, also the stamp curstrustion will be placed upon it. If the Government can not trust its own citizens, it certain- Ample arrangements have been made, we notice, ly can not hope to crush out the rebellion. in preparing the stamp currency to guard against counterfeiting, and there is no doubt now in our mind that this stamp currency will be found safe fidence in those representing the Government. as regards counterfeiting, and convenient as All the men and all the money they have asked change. The stamps are redeemable in sums of for have been cheerfully given them. Nothing five dollars and upward, in the new Treasury notes, and the latter are fundable in United six per cent, stocks, so that all are secured in the

The following table shows the size and deinations issued by the Government, which we

scription of the stamps and notes of all denom-Vignette. 5c. P. O. stamp..brown. 10c. P. O. st.....green. 5 cents....1% by 2% 10 cents....1% by 2% 25 cents....1% by 3 Five Sc. P. O. st., brown Five 10c. P. O. st...green 50 cents .... 1 by 3 Chase ......bl'k & gr'n 1 dollar .... 3 by 7% 2 dollars .... 3 by Hamilton---- Do. 5 dollars .... 3 by 10 dollars .... 3 by Spread Eagle..Do. Female stand's Do. 20 dollars .... 3 by 50 dollars .... 3 by 714 Hamilton ..... Do Eagle flying .... Do.

The small change notes will be printed about the 1st of next month, and will be delivered in sheets as follows: A sheet of 5-cent notes will be ..... 1 dollar, 

These notes or stamps can not be used in pre-The temperature continues up to the maximum site number of men can be obtained by voluntary range of summer, 85 to 95 deg., and is quite oppressive, but is admirably adapted to make the orn crop a large one beyond reasonable doubt. The river is now at a low stage, and none but the lightest draft boats can run on it between this and

The inadequacy of transportation facilities has greatly circumscribed the business of the week The reasons offered by us, and those given us in general produce. Flour has been in fair demand from the army and army bakers, at very Wheat declined to 75a80c for red, and 85a90 for white, but at the close advanced 5c per bushel. steady at 41c. New barley arrives rather spar-

ing, and sells at 72a75c for fall. The crop is

rather a poor one. A good deal of inquiry has been made of us regarding flax seed. The crop is a large one, and has been saved in good order. The yield is fully 20 per cent greater than that of last year. The contract system controls the great bulk of the crop, however, so that the price is an arbitrary one, and indicates nothing. The crushers furnished the seed to the farmers on condition that tlemen, put us to the proof, if you doubt it.

I repeat the offer—If the Government will acand hence this is the price the farmer now gets. In all seasons there is some outside or what is soldiers required of us for nine months, and have | called independent seed which can be sold for the market value thereof, but there is none of this yet in market. Taking linseed oil as the basis at 80c per gallon, the seed is now worth \$1 50, but the indications are that oil will go down to a militia. If it is men that the Government wants, this will give them as well as the draft, and save the men from what is objectionable to them—the much lower price so as to correspond more nearly in market, and can not be sold to any extent at however, and the prices will be regulated by the price in the Eastern markets.

Whisky has met with a good speculative demand during the week, and closes firm. The receipts have been 9,500 barrels, including that by wagon from the suburban distilleries. Cheese and butter are scarce and prices I cent vice now. If this is so, I do not know it. One higher. The cause of the light supply is the of my sons volunteered, but he is not in the ser- warm weather, which renders it very difficult to D. R. E. bring either to market in good order.

Eggs are selling at very low rates 1@41 of per dozen, according to quality. They have not been so low as this for a long series of years. There has been a fair jobbing demand for gro-ED. SENTINEL:—As we are about to pull up stakes and move to a different locality, I thought shade easier. Coffee and molasses remain un-

The general aspect of the provision market has not changed since our last in any essential par-22d, three sections of our battery, a squadron of ticular. About 1,200 barrels of mess pork sold cavalry, are now out. This is the third day since in lots at \$9 for country and \$9 25@9 50 for

equipage, and, as I understand, will remain at at 434c and smoked at 514 @514c for ribbed and that point for some time. Our brigate, the 1st, 534c for clear. Shoulders have been inquired for under Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, is to hold that and a disposition displayed to pay 3c for them in

old Sol by the umbrageous pine and oak, were hardly prepared for such a scorching march.

Although Inka is only the short distance of 20

have been rendered very extensively, making Sugar cured hams are in fair request at 91

Butchers' lard 714c in bulk and 714c in tier

## WHOLE NO. 1,206.

Telegraphic News.

From Pope's Department. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Cedar Mountain, August 13 .- To Major General Halleck, Commander in Chief: On Thursday morning the enemy crossed the Rapidan at Barnet's Ford in heavy force and advanced strong on the road to Culpepper and Madisou C. H. I had established my whole force on the turnpike between Culpepper and Sperryville ready to con-centrate at either place as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison C. H. was merely a feint to deceive the army corps of Gen. Sigel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepper, to which place I had thrown forward a part of Generals Banks's and McDowell's

Brigadier General Bayard, with part of the rear of McDowell's corps, who was in the advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible, and capturing some of his men. The forces of Banks and Sigel, and one of the divisions of McDowell's corps were rapidly

concentrating at Culpepper during Friday and Saturday night, Banks's corps being pashed for-ward five miles south of Culpepper, with Ricketts's division of McDowell's corps three miles The corps of Gen. Sigel, which had marched all night, was halted in Culpepper to rest a few

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occu-

pied in heavy force. Gen. Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by Crawford's brigade of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's move-ments. He was instructed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy, to detend his position, and send back timely notice. It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Gen. Sigel all the rest possible, after their

forced march, and to bring forward all the forces The artillery of the enemy opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side under cover of the heavy wood in which his force was concealed. The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and General Banks

advanced to the attack. The engagement did not fairly open until after 6 o'clock, but for an hour and a half was furious and unceasing throughout. Cannonading, which

I had continued to receive reports from Gen. Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward, yet toward evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me an engage-ment might be at hadd, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered General Mc-Dowell to advance-Ricketts's division to support Gen. Banks-and directed General Sigel to bring his men on the ground as soon as possible. I arrived personally on the field at 7 P. M., and found the action raging furiously. The infactry fire was incessant and severe.

I found General Banks holding the position he took up early in the morning. His losses were

Ricketts's division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the advance of Gen. Banks. The brigade of Gens. - and Gorman being directed to change their position from the right and mass themselves in the center. Before this change could be effected it was quite dark, though the artillery continued at short range

without intermission The artillery fire at night by the 2d and 5th Maine battery in Ricketts's division of Gen Mc-Dowell's corps, was most destructive as was readily observable the next morning in the dead men and horses and broken gun carriages of the enemy's batteries which had been advanced

against it. Our troops rested on their arms during the night in line of battle. A heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight. At daylight the next morning the enemy fell back two miles from our front and still higher up the mountain. Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the ground.

The fatigue of the troops from long marches and excessive heat, made it impossible for either to resume the action on Sunday. The men were therefore allowed to rest and recruit the whole day. Our only active operation being that of cavalry on the enemy's flank and rear Monday was spent in burying the dead and in getting off the wounded. The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand. The dead bodies of both armies were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of conflict. The burying of the dead was not completed

until dark on Monday, the heat being no terrible that severe work was not possible. On Monday night the enemy fled from the field leaving many of his dead onburied and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange C. H., as will be seen from Gen. Bu ford's dispatch. A cavalry and artillery force under Gen. Bu-

ford was immediately thrown forward in pursuit

and followed the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear guard by 10 in the The behaviour of Gen Banks's corps during the action was very fine. No greater gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops. I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and intrepidity of Gen. Banks him elf during the whole of the engagement. He was in the front, and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit,

tion of his Government. Generals Williams, Augur, Gorman, Crawford, Prince, Green and Geary behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Augur and Geary were severely wounded, and Prince, by losing his way in the dark while passing from one flank to the other, fell into the hands of the enemy.

and he merits and should receive the commenda

I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillful manner in which Generals McDowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands and established them in the field, and of their cheerful and hearty co-operation with me from beginning to end. Brig. Gen. Roberts, Chief of Cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for gallantry and for the valuable aid he rendered

Gens. Banks and Crawford.

Our loss was about 1,500 killed, wounded and missing, of whom twenty-nine were taken pris-As might be expected from the character of the engagement a very large proportion of these The enemy's loss in killed wounded and pris-

oners, we are now satisfied, is much in excess of A full list of casualties will be transmitted as soon as possible together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

Major General Commanding. From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 19 .- The Navy Department has advertised for proposals for the con-struction of vessels of iron for river and harbor defense similar to those building in New York, having a single revolving turret. No offer will be considered unless from parties fully prepared to execute work of this kind, having in their own name at the present time suitable shops and tools. In accordance with the sentence of court martial held at camp sear Harrison's Landing Lieut. Frank C. Goosrich, Geo. A. Row'ey, Charles R. Negley and T. S. Wright of the regular army have been cashiered for misbehavior before the enemy, and Capt. Carboy, of the 12th U.S. infortry for drunkenness on duty. All these sen-tences were confirmed by Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The following ad ditional regulations for the enrollment for draft of the militia were issued to-day: Ordered-That in filling all req militia, the quotas of the several States will be

apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and when practicable, among the subdivisions of counties so that allowance shall be made to such counties and subdivisions of counties for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired. EDWIN M. STANTON,